The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,639.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
,, including postage	,, 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second Ditto	,, 0 8
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Per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,541 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Anderson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Sept.	Leave Galle	Sept.
,, Carwar	14	,, Nowapatam	23
,, Mangalore	15	,, Madras	26
,, Cannanore	15	,, Cocanada	27
,, Calicut	16	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Beypore	16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Cochin	17	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Tuticorin	18		Oct.
,, Colombo	19	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers' Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 2½
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 1
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. Cambiaso	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
	£72	£40		£4
Suez	56	32		8
Port Said	52	30		8
Alexandria	50	28		9-10
Messina	43	22		12
Naples	39	20		13
Leghorn	47	24		14
Genoa	50	24		14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	25		14-10

Including Wine. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

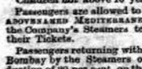
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	£ 15	£ 10	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 46	£ 26	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Gargiulo, will be despatched on or about the 16th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKEL, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignee of CARGO per Ship KINGSBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to discharge BOTH MARKS AND DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1870.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, 29, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

On application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE, UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ S.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
,, VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	,, PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., (if a suitable offer be not previously made), the following quantities of the undernoted excellent and useful PAPERS, viz. :—

1000 reams double foolscap, 24 by 15½, about 12 lbs.
150 ditto machine-made demy, laid flat, 20 by 15½, 25½ lbs.
150 ditto double foolscap, blue, 26½ by 17, 25½ lbs.
100 ditto creamlaid overland note-paper.
50 ditto coloured demy 24 by 18, 14 lbs.

Samples may be inspected at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Office.

AUCTION SALE of NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Bomanjee Dossabhoy, Commission Agent,

2 new first-class English-built Malvern dog-carts, with lancewood shafts, patent axles, lamps, &c., complete by Windower.
1 case superior holly buggy whips.
1 do. do. Chamois leathers.
1 do. do. harness liquid.
6 sets of do. buggy harness.
Also,

On account of whom it may concern—

1 new first-class English-built circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Argentine Company.
1 do. do. do. mail phaeton, by ditto
1 do. do. do. Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood.

AUCTION SALE of ASSETS of the BANK of AHMEDABAD Limited, (In Liquidation).

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of the Liquidators of the abovementioned Bank.

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Bank of and in a number of debts due to the Bank by sundry contributories amounting to Rupees 1,48,983.

The list of which can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS and PORCELAINWARE, &c., at CUMBALLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of A. J. Kinloch, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. S. FORTE.

THE AMATEURS of the above Ship beg to announce that, in consequence of their great success, they will give ANOTHER PERFORMANCE at the THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD, in AID of the WIDOW and ORPHAN SOCIETY, on THURSDAY, September 8th, on which occasion, in addition to a MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, two NEW FARCES will be produced. Second Tier of Boxes Reserved.

Tickets obtainable at Soundy and Co.'s, the London Hotel, the Divan Exchange, and at the doors.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance will commence 8-30.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of JOHN BARRETTO, an Insolvent, has contracted to SELL to Mr. ANTONE FRANCIS LEWIS the following seven several OARTS, situate at Mahim, viz., an oart known by the name of Bhelbowy, situate near Wrhadawy, in Mahim; oart known as Runsel, situate at Mahim; an oart called Tootaroo, situate near Purbhsday, in Mahim; an oart known as Rajoo, situate at Dadur; an oart called Nathan or Natlay, near Soolai Tank, in Mahim; an oart known as Bhundarwady, situate in Upper Mahim; and an oart called Bhogget, situate near Dadur; all in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 6,119 4-9, 7,726, 5,875, 5,021, 3 5-4, 5,412, and 7,504 square yards respectively, and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay and Vice-versâ under Nos. 258, 259, 260, 256, 257, and 258, 267 and 261, respectively, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 29, 30, 333, 229, 123, 660 and 310 respectively. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.—Dated this 6th day of September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors for Purchaser.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claim upon or against the Estate of FRANK ADAMS, late of Mhow, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose goods, chattels and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 22nd day of August 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to General EDWARD LLADER ADAMS, residing at Farnham aforesaid nay of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot, and Brigadier-General Commanding the Belgaum District, are required on or before the 8th day of October 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ARTHUR ROBARTS ADAMS, of No. 7 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law and GEORGE BUTLER STONEY, Captain in the Army Staff Office of Pensioners of Belfast in Ireland (the Executors named in the said Will), having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Proctors, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious Outhouses and Stabling, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze, and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HERMJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

WANTED, an APOTHECARY for a small Dispensary, lately established at the town of Dhrapha, in the Western District of Kattiawar. Terms Rupees Fifty (50) per mensem, with Residence Free.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, &c., will be received by the undersigned.

HENRY LOWTHER NUTT,

Actg. 3rd Political Assistant in charge Western District, Kattiawar.

Rajkote, 1st September 1870.

WRITING INKS, MANUFACTURED BY BLACKWOOD & Co., as used, exclusively, in all the GOVERNMENT OFFICES, And by all the leading Public Companies in London; by their fluidity and ready flow are especially adapted for use in India.

BLACK WRITING FLUID.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ...per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12 ... ,,	6 0	7 0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ... ... ,,	12 0	14 0

COPYING INK.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ... ,,	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ... ... ,,	12 0	14 0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2 ... ,,	20 0	22 0

BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ...per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ... ,,	6 0	7 0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ... ... ,,	12 0	14 0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ... ... ,,	18 0	20 0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID, A brilliantly rich Red Ink.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ...per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ... ... ,,	12 0	14 0

INK POWDERS,

For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink (especially adapted for the use of residents in the Mofussil).

Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ...per doz.	3 8	4 0
One Shilling size, as. 12... ... ... ,,	7 0	8 0
Two Shilling size, Rs. 1½ ... ... ,,	13 0	15 9
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½ ... ... ,,	25 0	28 0

N.B.—Special Quotations to Retailers and Large Consumers by the

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, and DELHI BANK CORPORATION (in Liquidation).—A further RETURN of EIGHT ANNAS per SHARE will be PAID to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the above Bank on application at this Office.

JAMES WINDRAM, Attorney for Liquidator.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st August 1870.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and in the matter of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited.)

PURSUANT to the Resolution passed in the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation, which was held on the 16th day of June last, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees Seven per share has been made upon the Contributories of the Corporation. They are therefore required to pay the same at the office of the Corporation, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, on or before the 8th September next, or legal proceedings shall be at once taken without further notice.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CONTRACT for CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Municipality of Nagpore in the Central Provinces (of India) invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 1181 Tons of CAST-IRON WATER PIPES. Tenders to state the time necessary for the completion of the Contract, from receipt of the order, the period of delivery extending to 31st December 1871. The prices per ton to be classified under two heads, one for delivery at Bombay, and one for delivery at the Nagpore Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Further particulars can be obtained, with copy of the Specification, from the Executive Engineer, Nagpore.

Nagpore, September, 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Monday next, the 12th instant, from parties wishing to supply STEAM TONNAGE for the conveyance from Cannanore to Hongkong of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of the strength as margin, and bringing back the 26th Regiment from Hongkong to Bombay (strength similar more or less to the former Regiment).

8 European Commissioned Officers	Natives.
913 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	
90 Public and Private Followers.	
6 Horses.	

2. The Vessels taken up will be required to be docked if necessary and proceed hence to Cannanore to embark the Troops.

3. The Masters or Agents of Vessels tendering are requested to state when their respective Vessels will be ready to leave this for Cannanore.

4. Tenders should specify the rate (a lump sum) at which the above duty could be performed, or the charge for each non-commissioned rank and file, public and private follower or horse with or without provision, fittings, &c.

5. It will be optional with Government to find provisions, fittings, coal, and such additional water tanks as may be necessary, but it will be compulsory that all water tanks on board the Vessel in excess will be made available for the use of the Troops, and it should be stated in the Tenders to what extent this accommodation will be afforded.

6. If it will be decided by Government that the Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will be required to supply provisions, such provisions will be subject to the usual survey.

7. Ventilation to be cut and such cabin fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

8. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

11. The words "Tender for Troops" should be superscribed on the Cover.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th September 1870.

CHEROOTS, made expressly to order of MR. J. NEUBERG, from carefully selected Trichinopoly and Pondicherry TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY No. I.	Prime quality.
Ditto ,, I.	Thomson's Master.
Ditto ,, III.	Thomson's Master.
Ditto	Noble Cheroots.
PONDICHERRY—Indiana Cigars.	
Ditto	Long Cheroots.
BURMA CHEROOTS.	
BABINGTON ditto.	

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES. CIGAR HOLDERS.

,, ,, Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH FRENCH BUTTER in small Tins.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC, in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

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A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

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SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now reached via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

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Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner that they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paints.
Corrugated Hoop Iron,
Jim Crows,
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas,
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Nettings.
Fire Engines complete,
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks,
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes,
Clear Cloth,
Paper for Mill use,
Iron Tanks of sizes,
Fire Bricks,
Perforated Zinc Sheets,

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

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SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

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SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

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GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the BANK OF BOMBAY versus THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Re. 1i.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House on the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the FINEST BILLIARD-SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL, (Close to the Poona Boating Club House), By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to intimate that the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all 4 p.ct.		Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all 20 p.ct.		Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all 6 p.ct.		Ditto of Bombay New	525
40,000	500	20/0 do.		Ditto 2nd Issue	1,125
5,250	1,000	all 12 p.ct.		Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all 6 p.ct.		Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	275
20,000	275	all 12 p.ct.		Kong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all 9 do.		Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
32,000	250	12½ do.		National Bank of India	125
80,000	250	all 12 do.		Oriental Bank	405

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
8,000	750	all	Nil	Prem Land & Per Co. Ld.	370
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mahaeon Land	1,075
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Cort Canning	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125pa*	Alliance Spinning	2,710
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
100	1,000	all	30	Bombay Dyeing	800
0(	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
200	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,050
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,480
2,500	1,000	all	80 pa	Manockji Petitt's	825
300	2,500	all	80 pa	Oriental	1,850
600	1,500	1,350	...	Royal	1,500

*For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,350	250 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,500	1,125	100 p.	Albert Co. Karrachee	750
250	2,500	850	0 p.c.	Alexandria Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	2000 p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,115
200	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	540
500	1,000	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,500
350	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	3,000
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
200	1,000	1,500	....	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	3,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,550
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 p.	Karrachee Press Co.	840
2,000	400	350	30 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
725	2,000	270	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Vineevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	....	....	Carwar Company	700

*For share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent.	113
Five percent.	101
Four percent.	97
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-66	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loans	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Maxican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—2ND SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, in the forenoon, at Rs. 96-4; during the day several lots at Rs. 97-6, and in the afternoon some heavy amounts at Rs 97-8, or 2-12 to 2-8 discount.

5 per cents, large amounts at Rs. 103-8, and small sums at Rs. 103-12.

In shares—

10 National Bank shares, at Rs. 138 each.

Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares, yesterday at Rs. 17.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 35.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 43.

—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(From CARRINGTON & Co.'s CIRCULAR, Sept. 3.)

THE advance or fall of freights may generally be estimated according to the ruling rates for London. Since we last wrote there has been a further decline, and Jute is now being shipped at 40 shillings and Seeds at 50 to 52 shillings and six pence. Rates for Dundee, Mauritius, and Bombay, have correspondingly declined. This weakness in freights is owing to the large amount of steam tonnage in port at present, and the desire of agents to work off their tonnage before the Doorga Poojah holidays (they commence on the 29th September); at the same time the prospects for shippers are anything but encouraging. Prices are high here, and markets dull at home. On the whole, during the week, there has been a large business, but further demand for tonnage is very limited, and lower rates are tendered. Disengaged tonnage of all classes in port, 19,000 tons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Barnard, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Chunar.

Hudson, Surgeon, 53rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters Ootacamund, 22nd August.

The following posting is ordered :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Bolton, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, from appointment to Nagpore Force.

With the sanction of Government, Captain W. S. Hunt, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, is appointed 1st Wing Subaltern 27th Native Infantry, vice Captain Lavie, proceeding to Europe.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant H. F. S. Nevill, 108th Regiment, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Native Infantry, and a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. W. S. Butler, Staff Corps, is permitted, as a special case, to retain his appointment of Adjutant 17th Regiment Native Infantry, on promotion to Captain.

The undermentioned officer and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Secunderabad, 2nd August 1870.

Major C. Barton, 13th Hussars.

Private W. Kerton, 18th Hussars,

Lance Corporal G. Barry, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

26th August 1870.

Under orders from the Horse Guards, the following alterations affecting officers of Royal Artillery are notified :—

Colonel A. V. Falls, 23rd Brigade, appointed to D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, vice Mein, who has assumed the command of an Army Brigade.

Colonel J. D. Mein is posted to the 23rd Brigade.

With reference to the above, Colonel A. V. Falls will do duty with 23rd Brigade, until further orders.

Leave of absence :—

21st Foot.—Ensign J. H. Spurgin, 2nd Battalion, for two months, in continuation of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. No. 21st December 1869—Blair, Andamans.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rutherford, acting duty Central District, one month, from 12th September 1870, in extension of privilege leave—Ootacamund, private affairs.

Brigade Staff.—Captain J. Ewing, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Centre District, privilege leave for 60 days, from 19th September 1870, or date of departure.

Staff Corps.—Major H. L. Grove, Superintendent of Army Schools, privilege leave for five weeks, from date of departure.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th August 1870.

INVALIDING BOARDS.

Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will be pleased to assemble Invaliding Boards, at stations within their respective commands occupied by European troops, to examine all men whom it is proposed to invalid. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, or Superintending Staff Surgeon Major of the Circle, will invariably sit as President.

Medical Boards when invaliding men who have been enlisted in India, and are not desirous of leaving the country, will refrain from recommending them to be sent to England. (See G. O. No. 183 of 1869.)

2. The dates for assembling the several Boards will be fixed by Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts, in communication with the Administrative Medical Officer, British Forces, of the Circle, and so as to correspond with the instructions for movement and embarkation received from the Quartermaster-General.

3. The Divisional and District Military and Medical Authorities will arrange for the examination of men on detachment, or of corps at out-stations.

4. The General Officers commanding the several Divisions and Districts of the Army will cause returns of the probable number of men, women and children, showing separately those invalids selected for the voyage round the Cape via Calcutta, and those invalids and men in health for the journey through Egypt via Bombay, who will proceed from their respective commands, to be furnished to the Quartermaster-General, and to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, India.

5. The officers commanding the several Convalescent and other depots will place themselves in direct communication with the officers commanding the regiments of such men as may be invalided at the depots, with a view to ensure accuracy in their documents and accounts. This must be done in good time with a view to all claims and other matters being settled before the men leave these depots for the port of embarkation. The rule directing the settlement of all claims before the men leave their regiments applies equally to invalids from depots.

6. In compliance with Adjutant General's Circular No. 14 of 1870, W. O. Form 821, Return of Invalids, will be adopted henceforward in supersession of all other nominal returns heretofore in use for a like purpose.

7. Medical fficers in charge of corps and batteries and of convalescent depots will prepare this return in triplicate, to be signed by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon, and afterwards countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, or Superintending Surgeon Major of the Circle.

Two copies of the W. O. Form 821 will be sent to the Inspector General's Office, Simla.

The third copy will be sent by post as directed in the Discharge Order or given to the Military Officer proceeding in command of the party to the port of embarkation, who will transfer it to the military authorities there. It will be by them given to the military officer in command of the party embarking for England, for final transmission to the principal medical officer at the port of landing.

8. The detailed Medical Histories of men invalided to England will be made out by Regimental Medical Officers in triplicate for each man, and will be submitted to the Station Invaliding Board, who will ascertain that the information under each heading is complete, and will countersign them.

One copy will be sent direct to the Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces.

The second copy, together with the Medical History Sheets, will be handed to the Medical Officer proceeding to the port of embarkation for transfer to the Principal Medical Officer there. These documents will be after wards handed over to the Medical Officer embarking for England, and will finally be handed over to the principal medical officer at the port of landing.

The third copy, when signed by the Board, will also be signed by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals or Staff Surgeon Major presiding in his capacity as Principal Medical Officer of the Division or District. This copy will then be transferred through the military authorities to officers commanding regiments, and will be attached to the "Proceedings of Regimental Boards." (W. O. Form 85)—in accordance with Horse Guards' General Order, dated 12th November 1866, re-published in G. O. No. 40 of 1867.

In the case of invalids who elect to proceed to the Colonies or to remain in India, one copy only of the Detailed Medical History will be required for each man. This copy, signed by the Board and by the Deputy Inspector General or Superintending Surgeon-Major of the Circle, will be forwarded together with the man's Medical History Sheet to the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Simla.

9. Each medical officer in charge of a party of invalids will be furnished by the President of the Invaliding Board with blank forms in duplicate of a "Return of Invalids," intended to show the disposal of the party. This will be filled hand over, complete to date, to the principal medical officer at the port of embarkation. The principal medical officer at the port of embarkation will, at the termination of the invaliding season, transfer one of these sets of Returns to the Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces.

10. The necessary blank forms of invalid documents will be supplied from the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, Calcutta, and Regimental Medical Officers will, as soon as possible, acquaint the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, there, with the number of men they propose to bring forward to be invalided.

11. Regimental medical officers will also apply to the Deputy Inspector General, British Forces, Calcutta, for blank forms for the men of their corps to be invalided from hill convalescent depots, and after inserting the necessary information, will transmit the documents, together with the men's Medical History Sheets, filled up to date, to the medical officers of those depots, who in the first instance will communicate to Regimental Medical Officers the names of men of their corps about to be brought forward.

12. The Administrative Medical Officers presiding over Divisional or District Boards will be furnished with the general and other necessary returns from the same sources.

13. Further instructions for the guidance of Divisional Invaliding Boards will be issued by the Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces.

14. The officers commanding the various parties will report to the Assistant Adjutant General or Brigade Major of the Division or District, for record in his office, their having received over from the several regiments the whole of the invalid documents, balances due, &c. &c.

15. The invalids and time-expired men of all divisions and districts in the Bengal Presidency for passage to England will be sent to Allahabad, whence, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, they will be despatched by railway to Bombay, (excepting such invalids as may be required to proceed via Calcutta and the Cape,) in communication with the military authorities at Bombay.

16 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency is requested to cause any invalids, whose fitness for the fatigues of the overland route may have become doubtful after departure from Allahabad, to appear before a medical board at Bombay in view to their being sent by the Cape route.

17. Detachments proceeding to ports of embarkation will be officered in the manner laid down in G. O. 263 of 1869. Officers of the class specified in section IV of that order must be made clearly to understand that they will have no claim to embark with the troops, unless there shall be no officers at the ports of embarkation with claims to free passages available to relieve them.

18. To prevent confusion the documents of invalids and time-expired men must never, if it can be avoided, be given into the custody of the same officer, but the two classes of documents must be kept distinct, and the officers who receive them will retain them till arrival in England, unless they should happen to be relieved at Bombay under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

19. Officers commanding detachments of invalids and time-expired men will receive special instructions in writing from the officers commanding the divisions and districts from which they start, to furnish Weekly Progress Reports in accordance with the rules contained in G. O. C. C. dated 22nd June 1865 (page 131 Standing Orders), and to furnish muster rolls (in Bengal Form No. 29,) at Bombay of the men of each corps actually embarking under their commands, to the officer superintending the embarkation; separate lists being at the same time furnished of the men who from any cause have not embarked, whether deceased, left in hospital en route or transferred to a depot, &c., specifying the date of casualty and giving full particulars.

20. Officers commanding detachments are also required to furnish Departure and Progress Reports to the Brigade Major at Bombay. They will also forward a classified Nominal Roll in accordance with para. 4 of G. O. Queen's Troops, Calcutta, 9th September 1862, to the officer commanding the depot at Deolalee.

21. The officers commanding the Calcutta detachments will forward a Weekly Return and Progress Report to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in Fort William, as well as to Army Head Quarters; and communicate for the former officer's information all circumstances which may affect the arrangements in his department for the final embarkation of the invalids for England. They will also forward a classified Nominal Roll, prepared as specified in the preceding paragraph, to the officer commanding the Invalid Depot at Chinsurah.

22. Resting houses or camps will be established by the 20th of October, at the stations noted *

To prevent over-crowding at Fort William or Chinsurah, detachments under progress to the Presidency will be detained in camps or barracks at Allahabad, till required to be sent down for embarkation by the officer in command of the Presidency district.

23. To ensure regularity in the arrival and departure of detachments, and to prevent clashing at the camps, all movements of troops by railway or bullock train, whether of regiments or detachments, are to be carried out after due communication between officers commanding divisions and districts, and the responsibility or collision at resting camps will rest with despatching officers.

Timely notice of all movements of troops by rail or bullock train, either up or down the line, giving the date and hour of arrival at each camp, to be given by the officer commanding the division from which the detachments start, to the divisions through which passing, and that to which proceeding, in view to the necessary arrangements being made for their reception and onward progress.

At least 48 hours' notice of transport being required is to be given to the railway authorities at Allahabad and Howrah, and 96 at every other station.

24. The invalids and time-expired men will move under special orders which will be communicated by the Quartermaster-General to officers commanding divisions and districts.

25. All subsidiary orders, in futherance of the foregoing arrangements, are to be given by officers commanding divisions and districts, who are desired to communicate freely with each other in regard to details.

INVALIDS—88TH AND 103RD REGIMENTS.

1. The General Officers in command of the divisions and districts in which any men of the 88th and 103rd Regiments are now serving, will, in communication with the Administrative Medical Officers, British Forces, of the Circles concerned, at once assemble medical boards to ascertain what men of those regiments, under orders to embark from Bombay this cold season for England, would be unable to bear the fatigues of the overland journey, and the rapid change to the winter climate of England.

88th Foot.	Agra. Landour. Roorkee.
103rd Foot.	Delhi. Landour.

2. Such men will be dealt with under the instructions issued from the Quartermaster-General's Department.

3. All other men present with their regiments and able to embark, suffering from disease or disability, which would necessitate their being invalided if their regiments were not going to England, will accompany their corps and be brought before Invaliding Boards at Home.

4. The boards assembled under para. 1 will also prepare approximate returns of the men proceeding Home with the regiments who, on arrival there, will probably require to be discharged from the service. These returns will be furnished to the Inspector General British Medical Service in India, and the Adjutant General.

5. The discharge and all other necessary documents of *Invalids* left behind, that is, who will not accompany the regiments to England, will be prepared and transmitted to the officer commanding the depots or stations where the men may be quartered.

6. A Nominal Roll of *all* men not embarked with their regiments will be transmitted to the Adjutant General shortly before sailing, the cause of detention being specified in each case. It will further be stated whether all necessary documents in the case of each man shown in the Roll have been transmitted to the proper authorities.

7. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency is requested to cause any men of these regiments, whose fitness for the fatigues of the Overland route may have become doubtful after departure from their stations, to appear before medical boards at Bombay in view to their being detained, unless sent by the Cape route, till late in the season, when the period for arrival at Home will be more suitable for men in a weakly state of health.

In the case of all such men left behind by the regiment, the instructions given in para. 5 will be observed.

* 1, Garrawarra; 2, Satna; 3, Dinapore; 4, Sahibgunge; 5, Allahabad; 6, Cawspore; 7, Toondla; 8, Meerut; 9, Umballa; 10, Meean Meer.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH SEPTEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Ottoland Steamers		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	(Steamer Cotton agency) Ordinary	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Cassia Buds	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Saltpetre	Rs. 3 per bale
Calcutta to Bombay	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
	Coal	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Sugnas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Cotter	Kurrachee, Sept. 3.
	Saladin	Ranken	London, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Punjaub	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Brechin Castle	Kerr	Calcutta.

The steamer Columbian, Stewart, to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

Ship Tapjore, to Mahi.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
4	Assa (s)	Bombay

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.	W. F. HUETER, Esq.
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FORT SCHOOL.—8, HORNBY ROW.

Under Mr. MCDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,

Under Miss. MCDONALD and Mr. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, coming up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.	
Plain and Fancy Needlework.	

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—

The WEEKLY PRACTICES will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY the 7th inst., in the Town Hall, at 5½ P.M.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—September 4th, at Badnaira, after a protracted illness, Louisa Ellen, the wife of Mr. John Wright, Electric Telegraph, G. I. P. Railway, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WRIGHTMAN—August 28th, at Fort, Bangalore, the wife of Apothecary Geo. Wrightman, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—August 29th, at Subathoo, the wife of Ensign Q. L. Griffiths, P. W. Department, of a daughter.

ELLIS—September 2nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. George F. Ellis, of the firm of Messrs. F. Ellis and Co., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMPER 7, 1870.

AN active party in England and India seem to be of the opinion that India would be greatly benefited were she brought directly under House of Commons rule. It is just possible that a Select Committee appointed at intervals to take stock might do good; but it is also possible the committee would do much mischief. The excessive expenditure, and the oppressive taxation, under which we groan, have been brought about by the intervention of the House of Commons. We owe to that source the biggest blunder of the century, known by the name of Amalgamation; we owe to the benevolent, but headlong passion for sanitary reform, those barracks which are now a costly nuisance; we owe to the same source the tremendous expenditure on public works of all sorts. Increase the amount of intervention by the House of Commons, and you increase expenditure, chiefly useless, and of course add to taxation. The less—except in the way of a very occasional review—the House of Commons interferes, the fewer will be the blunders, the less the chance of waste. Reverse the medal. Suppose the Indian Civilians were to intermeddle in England; suppose the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, commissioners, collectors, merchants, and zemindars were to dictate English internal policy? It is a question of competency we are arguing. As the Indian rulers and administrators would be incompetent to manage the affairs of England from the members of the Commons are incompetent to manage the affairs of India. On great lines of policy, on changes in the structure of the governing machine, the imperial authorities must do the best and the worst they can, for there are none others, no authority besides them, to utter the final word. They can confer powers, they can set a machine agoing, they can recall the driver or subordinate drivers; but they are incapable of working the machine themselves. Nor do we believe they will try, unless India is made a party question—the end towards which the agitators and philanthropists are tending—and then, God help India! It is not a question, as Mr. Fawcett put it, whether the House has "power"; of course the House has power. The House can exercise whatever control it pleases over any detail anywhere within the Empire—and take the consequences. It is not, we repeat, a question of power; it is a question of expediency and fitness. The House has the power to insist that the Indian Budget shall be voted item by item or chapter by chapter within its own chamber, just as the English budget is voted. The House has the power to dictate the nature and amount of the taxes which shall be paid in India, and to decide how and where the proceeds shall be spent. But the House is not an assembly of utterly foolish people. Its members are aware that politically the experiment would be dangerous, nay fatal; that as a matter of fact they know nothing about the subject, and do not intend to learn; and they feel that as long as they have not the knowledge, and as long as the use of the knowledge if they had it would be disastrous, their proper course is to trust to the Indian administration in India and at home. Hence the statement of the Indian budget is a formality, a very proper formality, but one that cannot lead to action of any sort; unless it were a vote of no confidence in the Secretary of State, or a vote demanding the recall of a Viceroy. The discussion, as far as it goes, is useful in keeping the India Office on the alert, and also for the purpose of making suggestions, and exploding absurdities. Other use it has none. Mr. Fawcett says that "the people of India" hang on the lips of the members of the House. He means half a dozen or say a hundred intelligent natives. A people of India collectively do not exist in a political sense; and individually they think a great deal more of the nearest collector or settlement officer or judge, than they do of the whole Parliament of England.

We are, however, much obliged to those members who have denounced the income-tax. But it was quite in vain. It should be known throughout every Indian station and to every European in or out of the service of the State, that in the eyes of Mr. Grant Duff the chief merit of an income-tax, especially a high one, is that it *hits* the Europeans who come out to India in search of competence or a fortune. The Government of India, therefore, must think it wrong for men to engage in its service, and a heinous offence, deserving of punishment by the imposition of confiscatory taxes, in any other class to seek work or service in India at all. The policy of the Government, according to Mr. Grant's exposition of it, is to discourage British subjects, who happen to be born in the United Kingdom, from entering India. They are "interlopers" who ought to be "hit" by taxation. The fact ought to be widely made known in the United Kingdom, so that persons seeking service might guard themselves against the Indian Government by some special clause in their contracts. Persons who engage for Indian service should stipulate for a certain sum per annum or per mensem, free from the inroads of those who collect the direct impositions of the Government of India. It is proposed to indulge largely in the luxury of what are called re-productive works. Many persons belonging to the category described by Mr. Grant Duff will be solicited to take service. Every one will be the victim of an imposition, and will only discover the fact when the tax-collector demands or the Government paymaster deducts a part of his salary or pay under the name of an income-tax. He will find that he agreed with the State for so much, the inducement to take service; but that by a legislative arrangement, made without reference to him, the State resolves to pay considerably less; and moreover that the arrangement was made expressly to hit him, and all like him. It will be no satisfaction to know that in England he could help to expel a Ministry which first spends in excess and then taxes to cover the prodigality; to know that such a Ministry would be hissed from office. At all events the Europeans in India now know, officially, that they are regarded as fair game by the powers that be; and that it is the object of such powers to reduce their hard earnings as much as they dare.

It is more agreeable to turn from this cynical admission of the Under-Secretary—that he is for a policy which discourages or punishes "the English"—and dwell for a moment on his elaborate description of the "great lines" of financial policy. In the main, we apprehend, these are far sounder, considering some of the things he says, than might have been looked for from Mr. Grant Duff. His stand against borrowing; his insistance on civil reduction, not by reducing salaries already reduced by the confiscatory income-tax but by economy; his statement that money will only be borrowed, and then within strict limits, for re-productive works—if there are such things; and last, but not least, his resolve to resist "the interests," are all commendable and right. But his army reduction policy is more than doubtful; and his adoption of the Strachey view of local funds, unless accompanied by an immense decrease of imperial taxation, is in the highest degree objectionable. We are, however, delighted to see the firm stand against "debt" which he has made; and trust that, in time, he will take less unjust views on the question of specially discouraging and afflicting Europeans by unfair and hateful taxes.

THERE is only one man in the Provisional Government who figured in the Government set up in 1848. That one is the Hebrew lawyer Crémieux, who has seen so many changes. He is a man of very moderate ability. M. Jules Favre was one of the famous Commissaries with "unlimited powers," sent forth in 1848 by Ledru Rollin. He has since been, more or less, the leader of the Parisian Republicans, and certainly one of the best speakers they had in the Chamber. His eloquence is of a bold, straightforward, nervous kind, well-jointed, and sensible from his point of view. M. Gambetta is of Italian origin, young, also a lawyer, remarkable for "eloquence" and for little else. He woke to fame one morning after defending a prisoner. We know nothing of Le Flô, nor of Fournichon, but fancy the first is an officer of the army. Ernest Picard is another lawyer. He is a manly and jovial, but biting speaker, and unusually practical in his views, or rather in his mode of conducting opposition. He was, at least in the Chamber, strikingly tenacious, and nearly always managed to say what he had to say—despite the interruptions of the President and the Right. Yet he seems to have been popular as a Deputy. Jules Simon is a philanthropist, well-informed and cultivated; but with a literary rather than a political bent. M. Dorian is unknown to us, and of M. Magnin we have only the impression that he spoke moderately and sensibly on business questions. Properly speaking there is not a man of statesman-like ability in the Ministry; but they are quite as clever as the men who have served Napoleon, with three exceptions, de Morny, Achille Fould, and Drouyn de Lhuys. General Trochu is an excellent soldier brought up in a good school. He has once or twice been employed in military matters as a sort of *homme de confiance* of the Emperor; but it is understood that his famous little book on the Army was never forgiven by Louis Napoleon, and he is supposed to have Orleanist views. Judging from his character we should suppose that he will eschew politics and try to be the Carnot of the Republic—the organizer of victory. No man, not even Carnot, had a harder task.

The Germans are marching on Paris—this time there is no reason to doubt the news; both because it is intrinsically probable, and because it comes from the German head-quarters. We may be sure that the cavalry are over the Marne.

LIEUT. COL. J. E. GORDON, General List, 3rd Squadron officer 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under para. 2 of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

CAPTAIN M. G. SMITH, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. B. CRACROFT, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE dome of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Ootacamund fell in on the 29th ult., slightly injuring two men.

COMMANDER PALLISER, R.N., who joins H.M.S. Forte in succession to Commander Gould, arrived at Bombay by last mail steamer.

THE families of the 21st Fusiliers (at Bangalore) have now returned to barracks; they had been under canvas for a while on account of cholera having made its appearance.

MR. H. A. MANGLES, officiating Deputy Controller-General of Accounts, has been appointed a Director of the Bank of Bengal during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. D. Sandeman.

"INDU PRAKASH" says that "most of the students expelled by Mr. H. P. Jacob from the Poona High School have been re-admitted. The students, it is said, had made a complaint to the Director of Public Instruction."

THE Bishop of Calcutta after a few days' stay in Madras is to proceed on a tour through Tinnevelly and Travancore, visiting afterwards Ootacamund and Bangalore. He will thereafter visit Ceylon, and thence come to Bombay.

FROM the weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, we see that the weather was hot, and rain was very much wanted. The state of public health was good. Cattle were reported to be free from disease.

MR. C. F. HARRISON, Comptroller General of Accounts, is about to proceed to Europe. It is said that Mr. J. L. Lushington, Accountant-General of Madras, who is now on leave, is likely to act for him, but should that officer not return in time, some other temporary arrangements will be made.

A CORRESPONDENT indignantly calls our attention to a blunder committed by the Central Provinces Cotton Commissioner. Mr. Rivett Carnac, in the report published yesterday, states that 3 bhojas go to 1 bale of 400 lbs.: our correspondent tells us it should be 3 bhojas to 1 candy of 784 lbs., as near as possible.

THE "Pioneer" the other day brought to our notice the latest effort of genius on the part of Mrs. Malaprop, who described "the editorial chair" as "nodding." But Mrs. Ramsbotham quite equals it. She tells us she is "extremely glad John has taken his umbrella with him, for *umbrellas are such forgetful things*."

THE "Sindian" of last Saturday has the following curious paragraph :—

"We learn that a telegram has been received by the Commissioner in Sind, to the effect that the Maharajah of Kashmir is in want of the assistance of some forces from the British Government here. The reason for the request has not transpired."

Is there no mistake here?

BRAHMINS claim singular privileges. In Calcutta lately a Brahmin pleaded that he was not bound to maintain his wives. In Madras one who was caught in the act of stealing Rs. 103 from a native who had gone to worship at his temple, submitted to the Magistrate that, being a Brahmin, he should be acquitted. The Magistrate, however, refused to admit the plea, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

THE Government of India, according to the "Indian Daily News," intends to extend the rule requiring gazetted officers to retire after the age of 55 years to the lower grades of public servants, and to generalize the rule. It has also been proposed not to allow persons on any account to enter the Government service after the age of 23 years, except on special grounds. The propositions have been forwarded to the local Governments for information and opinion.

THE following from Aden, received the mail before last, is published by the "Delhi Gazette" :—

"The Aden mails and the two mail agents were left behind. The steamer left for Suez without sending a boat for them. The matter has been reported to the Post Master General of Bombay; and the Political Agent has represented the circumstance to the Bombay Government. The commander of the P. and O. steamer should have sent a boat by his contract."

MANY of our readers will be sorry to hear that Signor Inzoli has been obliged to abandon for the present his proposal to bring an Opera-Concert Company to Bombay in the coming season. The reasons are, as may be supposed, the War and dull trade. It is some little consolation to think that next year, if not this, the project is likely to be carried out. The committee are to continue a committee, and we daresay the subscribers will consent to remain subscribers. As many as seventy of the lat

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 6th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th Sept., 7 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Sept., 10-10 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th Sept., 7 12 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Sept., 4-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship SALADIN, 782 tons, Captain Ranken, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a cargo of ghee, indigo, and cotton, and following passengers:—Mr. J. L. Hall, and twenty deck passengers.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 29th August, to Saturday, 3rd September 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,487	6	0
House Rate	10,001	13	4
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,170	12	8
Police Rate	7,135	11	4
Lighting do.	2,253	3	4
Water do.	5,878	14	1
Halalcore Cess	1,639	15	0
Market Fees	228	8	11
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	1	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	238	1	0
Fines and Penalties	5,668	2	3
Town Duties	2,100	0	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff			
Total Rs.....	41,443	12	7

W. HALDIMAND,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following cases were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court yesterday:—

SUIT AGAINST CURSONDAS MADHOWDAS.

Ebrahim Noordeen Abdoolally sued Cursondass Madhowdas to recover the amount of balance of a settled account with interest.

Mr. Budrooden Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant did not appear.

Service of the summons was proved to have been made on defendant in the County gaol.

Vullubdass Balmukeendass was then called as a witness. He produced the accounts of the plaintiff's firm with defendant, showing an account settled on 4th November 1 869, by which the latter was due Rs. 21,364, on which interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was to be given. A payment of Rs. 5,000 had been received on 14th February. The interest now due amounted to Rs. 1,220, which made up the sum now sued for.

Decree was given for Rs. 17,584 with costs and interest, and speedy execution was ordered.

DECREE BY CONSENT.

Jetha Bhima and other marwarees sued Pedro Domingo de Silva to recover Rs. 2,948, the amount of an adjusted account. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant appeared in person. The latter admitted the debt and consented to a decree for the amount with 6 per cent. interest and costs. He also consented to an order for speedy execution, Mr Cooper explaining that a deal of the claim for interest had been struck off.

AN IRON ACCOUNT.

Messrs. Cameron and Ryan brought a suit against Messrs. King and Sugden of the Perseverance Foundry to recover Rs. 1,564 due for iron supplied by the plaintiffs. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs, Sugden appeared for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with interest and costs.

A DESIRE TO "DO THE NEEDFUL."

A suit was brought by Byramjee Nusserwanjee against Cowasjee Muncherjee Ahmedabadee to recover Rs. 2,500, the amount of a promissory note for value received. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff, there was no appearance for the defence. Mr. McCulloch read some correspondence to show the defendant had at one stage wished the case put into the long cause list, in order that he might "do the needful;" but the case was now proceeded with. The plaintiff proved the note for Rs. 2,500, dated August 1867, and payable two years after date. Decree was given for the amount with interest at 9 per cent. with costs. Plaintiff said defendant was wealthy, but he wanted his money soon, and so speedy execution was allowed.

LOAN ABSCONDING DEFENDANT.

Megjee Hunsraz and others sued Ramjee Joytadass to recover Rs. 2,100, the amount of a settled account. The defendant did not appear; the plaintiff did. Decree was given for the amount with interest on Rs. 1,733 from 2nd August last, and costs. Speedy execution was allowed, the defendant having absconded.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Green disposed of the following suits:—

Pedro Domingo de Silva, who was sued by Nema Ramchunder, consented to a decree being entered against him for Rs. 1,895-3-4, costs, interest on judgment at 6 cent., and speedy execution.

DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

John Smith Elmore and others sued Bomonjee Dossabhoy to recover Rs. 3,115. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Macpherson for the defendant. The latter stated that there was a counter claim for Rs. 836, and asked that the case should be put on the long cause list. His Lordship ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 2,278 into Court by Saturday next, and the case to be entered on the long cause list.

A COTTON ACCOUNT.

Purshotum Lukmeedass sued Ramjee Jaythadass for the balance of an account for cotton transactions.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defence.

One of the plaintiffs was called and he proved large cotton transactions with the defendants. Four receipts appeared in his books as granted for cotton received from him by the defendant. The value of these was Rs. 124,753, and of that he had received only Rs. 1,20,268, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,485 still due. The goods had all been delivered and the prices attached to the translation of his accounts were the correct ones.

His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 4,485 with costs and interest on the decree. He gave an order for speedy execution, the defendant having absconded.

A GANG OF FORGERS IN THE FORT.

THE police have succeeded in rooting out what apparently is another gang of Bombay moneymakers. Their abode seems to have been in the Fort and there they had a plentiful supply of dies, ink, and paper ready to be made into flash notes, some of them in fact in course of preparation. An ingenious mode of concealing the notes is disclosed in the evidence, a plan equal to the old trick with the burning candle—the note was done up in a roll and inserted into the handle of an old umbrella. But another note had been sent out to the world. A wary Marwarree smelt a rat and told the police, and then the man who had carried the note poached on some others who he said were his chums.

Three men named Mooljee Dewjee, Mahadeo Morarjee, and Mahies Sungun were accordingly placed before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, charged with being concerned in the matter. Mooljee was charged with cheating by dishonestly attempting to use as genuine, and fraudulently having in his possession, a forged document purporting to be a Government currency note for Rs. 100; Mahadeo with fraudulently having in his possession three forged documents purporting to be Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, and implements for forging such notes; and Mahies with fraudulently having in his possession a forged document purporting to be a Government currency note for Rs. 100.

Mr. Pelle appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Khunderao Morojee for the second prisoner.

Crustna Dhurmajee, police constable, was the first witness. He deposed—On the 22nd instant I was on duty at Punneswady. I saw there the prisoner No. 1, Mooljee Dewjee. He was then standing at a Marwarree's shop. I saw the Marwarree handing over a note to this prisoner, No. 1. From something which the Marwarree said, I was induced to follow this prisoner No. 1 up to another Marwarree's shop. I heard him there ask change for a Rs. 100 note from this Marwarree. The latter said to No. 1, "I have not the cash." Prisoner No. 1 then went away to a third Marwarree in Thakoordwar Street—(a Marwarree was here shown to witness, when he deposed)—this is the man. (The Marwarree said his name is Moolla Rajah). I was near enough to hear what passed between prisoner No. 1 and this Marwarree. I was in plain clothes at the time prisoner asked for a change for a Rs. 100 note. This Marwarree said to him, "I will give you rupees for your note," and thereupon took the note and went out of the shop. The Marwarree returned soon, saying, "I have not got rupees," and gave prisoner No. 1 the note back again. I then took hold of prisoner No. 1 and took from his hand a note, which was like that now produced (an evident forgery). I then took him back to the Marwarree at Funneswady, where I showed first the prisoner and then the note to him, and he said in the presence and hearing of prisoner No. 1 that he was the person who had attempted to pass a note for Rs. 100 with him, and he said that that note was the note which prisoner No. 1 had attempted to pass with him for Rs. 100. I then took prisoner No. 1 to Jemadar Crestnajee who with me went to Inspector Darcy. I had in the meantime given up the note to the jemadar and he handed it over to Mr. Darcy. In answer to a question put by Mr. Darcy, prisoner No. 1 said he had got this note in gambling. After this prisoner No. 1 said, "Take me to a high officer and I will make a statement." Mr. Darcy took prisoner to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police: the jemadar, Mr. Darcy, I, and others were there.

Inspector Darcy then deposed—On the 2nd instant at about half past ten at night prisoner No. 1 was brought to me by a jemadar of police, and last witness, charged with attempting to pass this note (produced), and the note was given to me by the jemadar. In answer to a question put by me, prisoner No. 1 said that he had got the note at gambling at Walkeshwar fair, and that he could point out the man. Prisoner No. 1 then said to me in a few minutes afterwards, "If you will take me to Mr. Edginton, I will tell him where I got the note and in whose possession are the instruments with which it was made." I took him to Mr. Edginton accordingly. Under Mr Edginton's orders I went to the Fort with prisoner No. 1 with Abdool Ali, Inspector, where prisoner No. 1 pointed out a room in a house, which room we found locked. I put a sentry on the door. We then went up stairs in this house when prisoner No. 1 called for Mahadeo. There was an answer given. I don't know by whom. Afterwards we found prisoner No. 3 in this room and two other persons. I asked prisoner No. 3 where Mahadeo was. He replied that Mahadeo had gone out. After a time one called Mahadeo, who is now the second prisoner before the Court, came out of a third room. I told him of the charge against him, that is attempting with No. 1 to pass a false note and with having instruments of forgery in his possession. He said he knew nothing about it, and that the room down stairs was not his. The first prisoner said to the second "Your cow is there and your purdassee has his talim there." Prisoner No. 2 then said "Oh, yes." Prisoner No. 2 then asked No. 3 to bring the keys, and No. 3 brought those now produced. The witness then described the entry into a room and finding there a box with 40 dies, 11 cakes of paint, some printing ink, a pair of compasses, two pieces of paper looking like currency notes two other pieces like incomplete currency notes, and ten sheets of blank paper. An old umbralla also had been found, and on the suggestion of the first prisoner witness had broken the handle of it and found a note in it for Rs. 100 completely fabricated.

The prisoners were then remanded.

THE POWERS OF A BAILIFF.

IN April last Guzee Aba, a Koonbee woman, was charged before Mr C. Blathwayt, full-power magistrate of Neera Bridge, talooka Poorundhur, with offering resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant, knowing him to be such public servant. The carkoon of the subordinate judge of Patus was ordered by the judge to attach certain moveable property belonging to accused's father. Having reason to believe that accused had charge of some of the property he wished to enter her house but the woman would not permit him, saying the property was hers, and locked the door. She was convicted, and the subordinate judge under section 183 of the Penal Code fined her Rs. 10, with the alternative of eighteen days' simple imprisonment.

The Judges of the High Court had called for the proceedings in this case on a review of the magistrate's calendar, and the case accordingly came on for consideration last week in the Appellate Side of the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill. The full particulars of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

Mr. Justice Melvill, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said—We have called for the proceedings in this case on a review of the magistrate's calendar, to consider the legality of the conviction. The facts appear to be as follows. A carkoon of the subordinate civil court of Patus was sent to execute a decree for money obtained against one Mahadoo, the father of the accused Guzee. Mahadoo and Guzee lived in separate houses. The creditor told the carkoon that he believed that some of Mahadoo's property was concealed in Guzee's house, and desired him to search it and to attach any property that might be found. What followed is thus related by the carkoon—"The door was locked, and I was going to break it open when Guzee came up and caught hold of the lock and would not let us break it open, so I returned and went to other business. Accused said the house and property were hers, and she would not allow the lock to be broken or the property taken. I did not go away because I believed her, but because she prevented me. I explained to accused she was committing an offence, and, if the property were hers, she must complain." The finding of the magistrate, full-power, is as follows:—"There appears to be reason for the carkoon believing that Mahadoo kept some of his property in his daughter's house. He did not offer to confiscate the house, but only some property which was supposed to be in it, and he was clearly entitled to satisfy himself on that point. If it can be shown that Mahadoo wilfully concealed the property, he can be otherwise proceeded against. In the meanwhile, Guzee Kom Aba is clearly guilty of an offence under section 183 of the Indian Penal Code," &c. The English law on the subject of the right of the sheriff to break doors is laid down in Semayne's case (1 Smith's Leading Cases, 4th edition, 73.) In that case, the following points were raised:—1. That the house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence as for his repose; and therefore, if thieves come to a man's house to rob him or murder, and the owner or his servants kill any of the thieves in defence of himself and his house, it is not felony, and he shall lose nothing. 2. When any house is recovered by any real action, the sheriff may break the house and deliver the *seisin* or possession, to the demandant or plaintiff: for the words of the writ are *habere facias seisinam*, or possession, &c., and after judgment it is not the house in right and judgment of law of the tenant or defendant. 3. In all cases when the king is party, the sheriff (if the door be not open) may break the party's house, either to arrest him or to do other execution of the king's process, if otherwise he cannot enter. But before he breaks it he ought to signify the cause of his coming and to make request to open the doors. 4. In all cases when the door is open the sheriff may enter the house and do execution at the suit of any subject, either of the body or of the goods. But it is not lawful for the sheriff (on request made and denied), at the suit of common person, to break the defendant's house, &c., to execute any process at the suit of any subject. 5. It was resolved that the house of any one is not a castle or privilege but for himself, and shall not extend to protect any person who flees to his house, or the goods of any other which are brought and conveyed into his house to prevent a lawful execution and to escape the ordinary process of law; for the privilege of his house extends only to him and his family, and to his own proper goods, or to those which are lawfully and without fraud and cozin there; and, therefore, in such cases, after denial on request made, the sheriff may break the house. As regard the first four of these points, there is little doubt that the law laid down in them is in accordance with the law in force in India. The provisions of the first are analagous to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code regarding the right of private defence. The second may be compared with section 223 of the Civil Procedure Code, which authorizes the sheriff, in executing a decree for the recovery of a house, to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same,—an authority which would probably be held to include the right to break the door of the house. The third point corresponds with sections 94 and 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As to the fourth point, it may be remarked that the question of the right to break a debtor's house has never come before this Court, but the Calcutta High Court have decided that no such right exists. (The Queen vs. J. McQueen, 3 Rev. Cr. and Civ. Co, 8.) The question involved in the fifth point is the one which arises in the present case, namely, the right of a bailiff to break open the house of a third person in order to attach goods belonging to a judgment debtor. As we have heard no argument, we should be unwilling to decide this question unless it is necessary for the disposal of the case. And it does not appear to me that it is necessary, since we think that, even if the provisions of the English law were applied, the conviction would still not be sustainable. For although it was laid down in Semayne's case that the sheriff may justify (after request made) the breaking open the doors of a third person's house in order to execute the process of the law upon the defendant or his property removed thither in order to avoid an execution, still he does so at his peril: for, if it turn out that the defendant was not in the house, or had no property there, he is a trespasser (Johnson vs. Leigh, 1 March, 565, Ratcliffe vs. Burton, 3 B. and P., 229.) And this doctrine has been carried still further, for it has been thought that the sheriff cannot, even though he may have grounds for suspicion, justify entering the dwelling-house of a third person, although he break no door, unless it prove in the event that the defendant or his goods were actually therein (Cooks vs. *Bit*, 5 Taunt, 765.) Now in the present case, there is no evidence whatever that there were any goods belonging to the defendant in the house of the accused Guzee; and in the absence of evidence, the presumption must be in her favour that there were no such goods. As there was no such property in the house, Guzee did not offer any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of a public servant, which is the offence of which she has been convicted under section 183 Indian Penal Code, nor could she be convicted under what would appear to be a more appropriate section, namely, section 186, for voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions; for the bailiff would have been exceeding his functions if he had done that which Guzee prevented him from doing. On this ground we reverse the conviction and sentence, and order that the fine if paid be returned.

BOMBAY BUGGIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish much to know if the present hack buggy of Bombay is to remain in existence for ever. To my fancy it has been in use the past half century, and I think it high time it was altogether condemned, and something substituted in its place that no one, either male or female, would feel ashamed to be seen in by open day-light, something that would shelter from sun and rain, something of which the fares would be sufficiently reasonable to suit the pockets of the majority of the people.—I am, &c.,

TOM JONES.

GAEKWAREE versus GAEKWAREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your paper of the 2nd that a gentleman has sent Rs. 20 "for the wounded of both the belligerent armies" to you, under the signature of "Gaekwaree."

I have nothing of course to say against the humane proceeding of this gentleman, which is worthy of all praise, and I might feel flattered at his selecting *my* nom-de-plume under which to display his benevolence. But I have so often appeared in print under the soubriquet alluded to, in defence of various views and principles which are dear to me as objects of my devout belief, that it has become almost significant of the identity of the writer, and, I opine, entitles me to its exclusive possession, if not as literary property, at least in literary courtesy. The paragraph alluded to has also the effect, to a certain degree, of attributing to me charity which I have not exercised, and transferring to myself the credit of the philanthropy of an unknown individual, to which I am not entitled.

I am not in circumstances which would allow me (as, God knows, I would wish) to assist in the noble work; but if I were, my contribution would *all* go to the side which has my sympathy—that of the French—not from any ill-will to the poor "broken tools" of Bismarck's ambitious machinations, but because I consider the cause in which they suffer intrinsically bad, and on principle would not assist it, however indirectly. I beg the pseudo "Gaekwaree" to pardon this reclamation which was alike due to him, to me, and to Justice.—Yours, &c.,

THE ONLY GENUINE AND ORIGINAL "GAEKWAREE"—THE ANTAGONIST OF "X." AND THE ANNEXATIONISTS, AND THE WRITER AGAINST "PHILOSOPHER'S" TEUTONISM.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 11th August, at 4 P.M.

PRESENT.—Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. Society, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair.

MEMBERS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Wm. M. Wood, Esq.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Thomas Diver, Esq., M.D.; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejibhoy, Esq.; Capt. J. E. C. Pryce, F.R.G.S.; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M.R.A.S.; the Rev. R. Jardine; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C.; J. N. Mendonga, Esq., G.G.M.C.; W. Abraham, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, Esq.; Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq.; Hormusjee Dorabjee Cama, Esq.; Shantaram Vittal, Esq., L.M.; Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee Esq.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

MEMBERS ELECTED.—Haji Ibrahim Jaytakur, Esq., J.P., merchant; Miguel Vicente de Abreu, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Goa.

LETTERS READ.—From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, forwarding copy of the administration report of the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1869-70. From M. V. de Abreu, Esq., dated 5th ultimo, forwarding presents to the Library.

Several books and pamphlets prescnted to the Library were laid before the meeting.

Dr. Bhau Daji then submitted a revised facsimile, transcript and translation of Samudragupta's inscription on the Allahabad Lat or column, with remarks.

The archæological history of this ancient stone pillar in the fort of Allahabad, was briefly related.

In 1837 Captain Smith made fresh copies of the inscriptions on the pillar on cloth and paper, and from these Mr. James Prinsep succeeded in giving an excellent translation of Samudragupta's inscription, with valuable critical remarks. Dr. Bhau Daji, during a rapid tour in the North-West Provinces in 1863, inspected the pillar, and was satisfied that a careful examination of the inscription would remove many doubts and bring out some fresh facts. His stay at Allahabad, however, could not be prolonged. Pundit Bhagawanlal Indrajee, who has been in Dr. Bhau Daji's service for some years, and who had made himself intimately acquainted with the ancient alphabets of India, proceeded two years ago to visit ancient Hindu shrines, and has brought copies of thirty-five ancient inscriptions, made leisurely and carefully. Although most of these are published in Prinsep's Journal, the copies brought are vastly superior to any taken before. The copy of the inscription on the Bhitari Lat, taken by Bhagawanlal, is so good as to make it quite a different inscription from what is published in Prinsep's Journal.

With the permission of the authorities, a scaffolding having been erected, the inscriptions on the Allahabad column were carefully copied on cloth in five days by Pundit Bhagawanlal; a photograph of the cloth copy was submitted, as well as a drawing of the pillar. Dr. Bhau Daji remarked, "My travels in various parts of India have enabled me personally to examine and copy many valuable inscriptions on stones and rocks, and I am convinced that every one of the inscriptions on rocks and almost every copper-plate grant published years ago, require thorough revision, whilst I know hundreds if not thousands of inscriptions on temples, &c., which if carefully copied by a competent person like Bhagawanlal, a flood of light could be thrown on the history and antiquities of India far beyond the expectations of the most zealous Orientalists, who don't conceal their disappointment at the result of Indian historical researches."

The decipherment and translation by Dr. Bhau Daji from the new copy, shows that the line supposed by Prinsep to be the second is the fifth, the first four lines however, with the exception of a few isolated letters, are lost.

The inscription consists of thirty lines, of which the first sixteen are metrical. In the new copy numerical symbols giving the number of the verse have been discovered opposite to the verses, those of the first, second, and seventh verse being lost.

A great many variations in the reading of the inscription occur. Dr. Bhau Daji finds the word Pushpavhya, which he thinks refers to Pataliputra. Amongst the Kings noticed as contemporaries of Samudragupta, he finds a Kota Kulaja as one born in the Kota family, which he supposes to denote the family of Kodes or Hyr Kodes.

The names of Samudragupta's contemporaries are better made out. These form the most important part of the inscription. Amongst the new names is Swamidatta of Pishtapura, Mahendragiri, and Kudura.

The names of Samudragupta's as now read are—Mahendra of Kosala, Vyaghra-raja of Mahakantara, Munda-raja of Kirada, Swamidatta of Pishtapura, Mahendragiri and Kudura, Damanaka of Erandapattan, Vishnublupa of Kanchi, Nilaraja of Avamukta, Hastivarma of Vinga, Ugrasena of Palaka, Kubera of Devarashtra, Dhananjaya of Kusthalapura, &c., kings of Dakshinapatha, Rudra-deva, Matila, Nagadatta, Chandra Varma, Ganapati, Naga, Naga Sena, Achyuta, Nandi, Balavarma, and many other rajas of Arjyavarta, the Pratyanta (Mlecchu) kings of Samatata, Davaka, Kama-rupa, Nepala, Kartripura, &c., and the kings of Malava, Arjunayana, Yaudheya, Madraka Abhira, Prajuna, Sanakanika (or, Sanaka Anika), Kaka Khara, Parika, &c. Also Daivaputra Shahi, Shahanushahi, Saka, Murunda.

The word Daiva-putra-Shahi was particularly examined as directed; the other readings suggested by Prinsep are not tenable. Sinhatta read by Prinsep is clearly Sinhalla.

The second paper read by Dr. Bhau Daji was on a "Facsimile, transcript and translation of an inscription in a Hindu temple at Iwullee, in the Dharwar collectorate."

In 1866, a large folio volume of inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore, photographed by the late Dr. Pigou and Colonel Biggs, late of the Royal Artillery, and edited by T. C. Hope, Esq., was printed by the Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India, of which Dr. Bhau Daji was Honorary Secretary.

It contains fifty-nine photographs, and a report of their contents will be presented to the Society as early as possible.

RAMA III.—Iwullee is described in the work as an inscription from a Shivite temple. The translation shows, however, that the temple was dedicated to Jin-adeva (Rishabha-Deva, the first of the Jain Tirthankaras), and was constructed by Ravikirti, who, Dr. Bhau Daji says, was one of the Digambara sect, in the reign of the Chalukya King, Pulakesi II.

The inscription consists of eighteen lines in Sanskrit verse, the last portion of Canarese. The photographic copy has been deciphered with a great deal of trouble, and an examination on the spot would no doubt lead to several corrections. In all essential points, however, the decipherment is complete, and admits of no doubt.

The inscription is important as giving an account of the Chalukya which tallies with what has hitherto been discovered in copper-plate grants and inscriptions in temples.

The first named monarch is Jayasinha; his son was Ranaraga; his son Pulakesi. He ruled at Vatapipuri, and performed the horse sacrifice. Vulakesi's son was Kirtivarma. He conquered kings of the Nala, Maurya, and Kadamba dynasties. After him his younger brother Mangalisa ruled. He conquered Revati Dvipa, Pulakesi (afterwards Pulakesi II.), the son of Kirtivarma, the elder brother of Mangalisa, was anxious to succeed to the throne, whilst Mangalisa appears to have been intent on placing his own son on the throne. But Mangalisa appears to have suddenly died (or perhaps been murdered). Pulakesi (II.) succeeded. He conquered the Latas, Malavas, Gurjaras, the Pallavas, and defeated King Harsha or Harsha Vardhana, the Siladitya who patronised Hiouen Thsang; whose account is given by the Chinese pilgrim and the Sanskrit poet Bana, in almost similar language; and who ruled at Sei Sthaneswara, or Thanesur, in Northern India. Hiouen Thsang relates that Siladitya, although triumphant over the kings of Northern India, did not succeed against Pulakesi of the Deccan. The expressions in the inscription are explicit in regard to this fact.

Pulakesi's capital was Vatapipuri. He was called Satya 'Sraya (supporter of the truth), in addition to the family title of Prithvi Vallabha.

The usual designations of the Chalukyas—Hautiputra, Manavyasa-gotra, Sapta Matrika pararikshita, Varaha Canchana—are not given in this inscription. The style is also different, as may be expected from a Jain writer.

Ravikirti was a Digambara Jain, and it is much to be regretted he does not give the era of Mahavira, corresponding to the Sakakala 506 (A. C. 684), although he gives the corresponding year of the beginning of the Kali Yuga and of the battle of the Mahabharata. The beginning of the Kali Yuga is placed by Ravikirti three thousand five hundred and six years before the Saka era 506; and the war of the Bharata three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five years before the same time, *i. e.*, five hundred and six years of the Saka era when the temple was built.

The allusion to Kalidasa and Bharavi shows that these poets lived before Sakakala 506 or A. C. 584. We have here a limit to the modernicity of these poets.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to Dr Bhau Daji for his two interesting papers and to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the meeting then adjourned to Thursday.

A SUIT AGAINST ELMSTONE AND WHITWELL.

A SUIT came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court, in which Dewcurn Nathoo sued T. C. Elmstone and A. Whitwell to recover Rs. 1,346-12. The Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the money was due on account of certain policies of insurance which had been effected by plaintiff for defendants. Pestonjee Jamsetjee, a sheriff's bailiff, stated that he served summonses on both defendants in the House of Correction on 18th August and after hearing evidence of the debt His Lordship gave decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and costs.

SUIT AGAINST THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, the Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared to conduct a suit brought by Damodhur Hurjeevundas, of Bhownuggur, against Ruttonbaee, widow, and Shapoorjee Manockjee and Sorabjee Manockjee, sons of the late Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, the legal representatives of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka.

The Advocate General said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,653-11-6, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, money due to plaintiff by Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka in respect of transactions in cotton. The plaintiff, who is a resident of Bhownuggur, carries on business in Bombay by means of his moonim. Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, in his lifetime gave an order to the plaintiff for a large quantity of cotton, 214 bales, the total cost of which was Rs. 44,675-8-3. Then for the carriage by sea of 163 bales of the 214 from Bhownuggur to Valsad, and from Valsad to Colaba by railway, Rs. 1,135-11-3 was paid, making the account against Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka Rs. 45,811-3-6. Of this sum Rs. 25,000 was paid by a cheque, then 61 of the 214 bales which were not taken delivery of by Manockjee Skapoorjee Kaka, were after his death taken up by the plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 251 per candy, amounting to Rs. 11,153-4-10, and these two sums, with Rs. 4-3-2 allowed to Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka for interest, amounted to Rs. 36,157-8-0, and reduced the amount due to Rs. 9,653-5-6, the amount now claimed. The widow, Ruttonbaee, and her two children, who had been made defendants in this suit as being the legal representatives of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, had been keeping out of the way, and the plaintiff had to serve them with the summons by means of substituted service; but the plaintiff's solicitors had received a letter purporting to have been written by Ruttonbaee, dated 23rd August 1870, in which she stated that for herself and on behalf of the infant children of the deceased she begged to state that William Loudon, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay, had applied on 16th August to the High Court of Bombay for a grant to him of letters of administration of the effects and estate of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka. Then a letter had been received from Mr. Loudon, dated 30th August, in which he said—"Understanding that a summons has been served at the instance of your client Damodhur Hurjeevundas on Ruttonbaee, widow of the above-named Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, in respect of a debt alleged to be due to your client by the said deceased, I beg to inform you that in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act 24 of 1867 I have applied to the High Court for letters of administration of the said Manockjee Shapoorjee's estate, and expect them to issue in due course. Meantime I am prepared to register your client's claim on your furnishing me with the particulars and amount thereof." Now 71 bales of the cotton were lying on the Colaba Press Company's premises at Colaba, and had been attached under the order of the Court on 18th July last, the attachment being in favour of the present plaintiff, and the question might arise how far their attachment and the proceedings they had taken would be affected by the application which Mr. Loudon had made. Mr. Scoble then referred to the Indian Succession Act, and after some conversation,

Shamjee Muccondas, the moonim of the plaintiff, was called, and in the course of his evidence said the cotton was sent to him, he being in Bombay, that he was to get the money from Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, and that as long as the money remained unpaid he was to have a right over the cotton. He had called upon Manockjee Shapoorjee to take the 61 bales, but the price of cotton was falling, and Manockjee though he promised to take possession of the bales did not do so, and did not pay the money. The figures in the statement of account annexed to the plaint were correct.

After some further evidence,

His Lordship gave decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 9,653-11-6, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent., the judgment to be satisfied out of assets of the intestate which might have come to the hands of the defendants and applicable to the satisfaction of this judgment in the due course of administration.

RICHARD WEAVER IN A QUANDARY.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

MANY who have admired the grace of God bestowed on Richard Weaver and rejoiced in his great usefulness, have been terribly shocked and wounded in spirit by the announcement lately made in the English papers that he had been found guilty of grievous immorality. At the Macclesfield Sessions he was declared the father of an illegitimate child which a servant of his had given birth to, and sentenced to pay for its support. The evidence published went to show that he had at least been guilty of indirect conduct. He declared on oath his innocence, and parties who have since him and investigated the matter, believe that the charge originated in a foul conspiracy, and this view of the matter we take to be the correct one. The following letter addressed by him to Wilbraham Taylor, Esq., has been published in the *Record*, and we have much pleasure in transferring it to our columns:—

"My dear Friend,—You tell me the letter I wrote, and which has been published, has failed to satisfy many of my friends of my entire innocence of the charge brought against me.

"They have my oath solemnly taken before God and in the Court, that I never took undue familiarities with the poor girl. I had always treated her openly as one I taken any liberties with her in secret or slyly, or that I have ever done any thing to her which was to be kept from the knowledge of any other member of the family.

"That the Lord would have adjudged me to be the father of the illegitimate child is actually crushing fact, but I am confident that the Lord, in whose keeping all the manners of his children were to be safe, will make me innocent to appear to all. Thus I have not hesitated to appeal to the Supreme Judge of Knutsford where the same question will be tried, to judge of the whole case between this poor, fallen, young woman and myself.

"Awaiting their decision, it must be owned the suspense till the third week in October is hard to bear.

"Could I find words to deny more explicitly and unequivocally the foul imputation under which I now lie, I would gladly use them.—Believe me, your sincere and much injured friend,

"RICHARD WEAVER.

"Failsworth, *July 20, 1870.*"

ARTISTS are telling a good story about Sir Edwin Landseer. Passing a mansion one afternoon recently, and seeing a crowd going in, he followed and to his alarm found himself in a bazaar for a charitable object. He was at once recognised and seized, and as his contribution, had to dash off a sketch which in being put up to auction realised £25.

BABOO KESHUB'S LATEST.

AMONG the most mischievous of the mischievous statements made by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, during his progress through England, is that which he lately put forward regarding the demand for young English ladies in Bengal for the purposes of zenana education.

If any such demand exists, we must say it is strange that it does not take some practical form. A mere isolated assertion on the part of a Bengalee enthusiast is but poor evidence of it. We do not, we must admit, exactly understand what it is that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen means when he invites young ladies to leave their homes for the purpose of civilising their Bengalee sisters. Who is to provide for them, and who to protect them? Does the Baboo expect the English people to organise a mission of this kind at their own expense, or that of the Indian Government? Surely if we educate Bengalee husbands gratuitously, we may expect them to provide for the instruction of their wives and daughters. But we see no signs of any movement for this purpose; and, until we do, we must say Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's statement on the subject seems to us simply an impertinence. The fate of Miss Chamberlain's enterprise in Bombay is not, we fear, calculated to encourage any merely speculative movement in the direction indicated.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

THE PANIC IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH AUGUST.—Last night our new Civil station was in a state of great commotion. Gharee-loads of women and children were seen making their way to the railway station, groups were observed here and there consulting each other as to the best means of defending themselves against some coming danger; alarm was depicted on the countenance of one and all, and mysterious whispers passed from one group to another. On enquiry I heard as many stories as I had informants. Some said that the 4th Native Infantry here was disaffected and were to mutiny; others that the inhabitants of Allahabad were so much dissatisfied that they were ripe for an insurrection, and now that the attention of England was engaged by the war in Europe, no other time could be better suited than the present for a rising; a third said that there was something in the wind, and that it was not all. We had in this part of India two great hopes, which seemed to be in a fair way of fulfilment, and which were both eminently favourable to peace. The first of these was that the ruler who would eventually succeed to the great inheritance of Mysore would not disappoint the expectations which had been formed of him, and would maintain and develope the admirable system of Government which Mr. Bowring, an extremely able public servant, had just handed over to the care of Colonel Meade, who long managed with great success the difficult and delicate diplomacy of Central India. Certain it was that the progress of the heir-apparent of the throne of Mysore, of which we were kept carefully advised, had been up to the present time highly satisfactory. Our second hope was that the efforts of the enlightened Government which now controlled the wide realms of the Nizam, far the most powerful of native Princes, might be thoroughly successful, and that by the time the child ruler of those broad lands—equal, be it remembered, to about three Irelands—came to the throne he might read with incredulous wonder the description of his capital which was laid before this House in the famous "*sua si bona norint*" papers. The second line on which our financial policy should be built was civil reduction; not so much by cutting down salaries, always a process of doubtful advantage when service, to be good for anything, must be more than willing, but by availing ourselves of all increases of communication to amalgamate the duties of posts that must be held by Europeans, and to take advantage of improving native intelligence to obtain cheaper labour, in connexion with which we must, however, remember the imperious demands which civilisation made for improved administration, to which he had already alluded, and which would, perhaps, more than neutralize all we could do in this direction. The third line upon which our financial policy should be built was the throwing as much as possible upon the local Governments the financial burden of those improvements which, while they did not directly add to the income of the State, and must not, therefore, be paid out of loans, were of distinct palpable benefit to the localities concerned. The fourth line upon which our financial policy should be built was the pushing on, with the utmost zeal and to the fullest extent to which it could be done without deranging the labour market, all public works which would be directly remunerative, while we

"THE TIMES," ITS TREATY, AND WHERE IT CAME FROM.

(ACCORDING TO THE "COURT CIRCULAR.")

How did the *Times* get hold of this astonishing document? The general impression is that it was communicated to our contemporary by the Prussian Premier through the Prussian official who discharges the duties of *Times* correspondent at Berlin. The fact is not so. The source of our contemporary's exclusive information is very distinct indeed.

There was at one time an old judge in Scotland who had so strange a notion of the mischievous propensities of the fair sex that, at the conclusion of an argument in any case in which men were at loggerheads, he invariably exclaimed, "But who is the woman in the case?" as if no mischief could be brewed in which the sex had not a hand. An earlier character of some note, Geraldus Cambrensis by name, had such an animosity against the sex, that he set them down as the authors of all evil, "By whom (he says) all the evils that have ever befallen the world have come from the Creation to the present time, as instance the fall of Adam, the destruction of Troy, and the delivery of Ireland to the English." From these remarks the reader will infer that a woman supplied the *Times* with the great sensational news of the week. *It is so.* Monarchs, even a history too often tells us, are no more exempt from the frailties of human nature, than those who are made of baser clay. We don't know whether or not there is in the vicinity of the Hague a Rosamond's bower, but there is a Fair Rosamond; and this lady was employed, it seems, in negociations for the cession of Luxemburg to France. In this way she got possession of the *Projet de Traité*, and faith having been broken with her—the *honorarium* having, we understand, been withheld as the contract was not concluded, she, in feminine pique, disclosed the secret to the Editor of the *Times*, who revealed the news to the world, without even a hint to Lord Granville that such a document was in existence. This, we are assured upon good authority, is the true source of the isle-disturbing information of the *Times*.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" OF AUG. 12.)

MONGREL GERMAN.

It will be well if the Francophobia now raging in Germany puts a stop to the deterioration of the German language by the incorporation of French words. The *Cologne Gazette*, speaking of the Emperor's proclamation to the fleet, is guilty of this offence, as well as of incivility, when it remarks that this production is as colourless and "affectirt" as though he had drawn it from the soul of his wife Eugénie. The naturalization of French words in Germany has reached an absurd pitch. Such expressions as "Ich bin frappirt," "Er ist höchst amusant," &c., are of constant occurrence. Many English writers, it is true, use French words too often, but they only employ them as quotations, and do not amalgamate them into their own language. This does no permanent injury to the mother tongue, and Dickens's well-known objection to the use of any foreign words whatever was carried rather too far, but a German Dickens would have sound cause for complaint.

HOW THE WAR NEWS CIRCULATES IN PRUSSIA.

There is something very remarkable by way of contrast to the French in the speed with which the Prussians wish all the war news to be at once communicated to the whole country before any vague rumours have had time to alarm or to excite people. As if they had not enough to do, the chief North-German telegraph stations have been ordered to print all telegrams from the seat of war the instant they reach them, to affix copies to the walls and all prominent buildings of their respective towns and surrounding places, and to send them about by post where necessary. About a hundred of these principal stations are especially mentioned—including, we believe, all fortresses and other garrison places—but the Minister of the Interior particularly invites other towns to claim this privilege of earliest official information, which will be granted to them at once, and is solvolated to interfere somewhat with the exclusive private central telegraph bureaus.

THE AUSTRIAN STUDENTS ON THE WAR.

The Austrian students, prevented by the academical and civil authorities from issuing their intended "Address to the students of Germany" as a body, have nevertheless managed, as special "corps," to give expression to their enthusiastic German sympathies in a circular sent round to all the universities. It is a very well written document, betokening an enthusiasm on the part of these future leaders of Austria, which is very significant. There is, however, a ring of sadness in the final lines which has something very touching about it. "The German academical youth of Austria," it says, "enthusiastically joins in the heroic elation which, storm-like, goes through all Germany, from the Alpine ranges to the shores of the sea, at this hour. One grief only fills our hearts, the grief that we may not fight and win with you. But, fellow-students, our spirit will be in your midst in the fatigues of the march, as in the din and roar of the battle. Fortune and misfortune we will bear with you, and we will bring help where we can with all our hearts and all our strength. Victory be with you! Hurrah for Germany! Hurrah for the German arms!"

CLERICAL DESPOTISM.

It is doubtless natural that the more mortifications the clerical party brings on itself in Europe by its arrogant pretensions, the more it tries to indemnify itself by an increase of despotism in the remote corners of the world. The *Revil* publishes a list of the grievances attributed to clericalism in Saigon, Cochin China:—An official convocation of all military and civil functionaries for the religious ceremonies of Holy Week; the same for high mass at Easter; the same for high mass on Ascension Day; the same for high mass on Whitsunday; the same for the procession of the Fête-Dieu (Corpus Christi?), in spite of a temperature of 35 deg. Réaumur and a murderous sun. Good reports, advancement, distinctions of all sorts for those who respond to these summonses. Bad reports against those who abstain. Obligations imposed on the mayor to spend part of the funds intended by the municipal council for fêtes and public rejoicings, upon the ceremonial of Catholic worship. Maintenance of a bishop *in partibus*, that of Dansara, not named by the French Government, brought up from 10,000 to 20,000 francs. Construction of an episcopal palace, while justice deliberates in miserable huts, and our unhappy soldiers fall victims in great numbers to dysentery and marsh fevers in consequence of the deplorable way in which they are housed. A decree which punishes with fine and imprisonment any one who receives into his house or takes into his service a child, boy or girl, who has escaped from the establishment of the Sainte Enfance.

THE "FINEST PERFUMED HAIR-OIL."

Certain proceedings have taken place at Glasgow which will make the hairdressers of this country as uncomfortable as the inhabitants of Paris are at the present moment on account of the approach of the Prussians. The *Glasgow Citizen* of Monday says that a man named George Taylor, of whose antecedents little is known to the authorities of that city, has for some days past been doing business as an itinerant dealer in perfumery in the East-end, and has, on account of the low price at which he was selling "finest perfumed hair-oil," been driving a brisk trade. Eventually, however, some of his customers found, on examining the bottles, that they contained only water to which a little coloured scent had been added. The matter was reported to the police, who apprehended Mr. Taylor, and fifteen bottles of water that he had sold to different persons have been recovered. Taylor was to be brought before the magistrates on Monday afternoon, and it was confidently expected by the victimizing citizens that he would be severely punished. If this movement extends from Glasgow to London, and the police in the exercise of their duties to prevent and repress crime closely investigate the compounds used in "preparations for the hair," the hour of the hairdressers has come and at last their sin has found them out. The miscreant captured at Glasgow at least sold nothing but pure water mixed with coloured scent, but if for this he is considered a fit subject for captivity, what punishment can be awarded to the unprincipled men in long aprons who cajole or bully their customers into the purchase of compounds no mortal chemist ever dared to analyze? What fearful tales the bald heads could tell of blighted hopes, of false promises, and of "elegant preparations" all ending in hairless shiny heads and bitterness of spirit! To the Glasgow police belongs the honour of this first attempt to purify perfuming circles and elevate the noble profession of the hairdresser from the depth of desert to which it has fallen. Let the London police follow the example of their Glasgow brethren, and drag to the bar of justice the heartless villains who thus trade on the sorrows of the afflicted.

HARD LINES FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Although the want of patriotism displayed by the Garde Mobile at Chalons, as evidenced by the inhospitable welcome they lately gave to Marshal Canrobert, is very deplorable, it should be remembered that the hardships and inconvenience of war probably fall more severely on them than on the regular campaigners. They have none of the excitement enjoyed by the former; many of them are married men who are compelled to leave their business and their families and without previous training undergo the drudgery and privation of camp life. One of the Paris journals instances the case of a young grocer not long since married who kept a shop in one of the suburbs of Paris. His business was not a very thriving one, but sufficient to support the young couple. His wife was expecting her confinement at the time her husband was called to the Garde Mobile. The shop is now closed, the wife ill in a hospital, without means and without relations to assist her, for her own and her husband's are dead. It is not surprising that this young grocer, who is now at the camp at Chalons, has some little difficulty in keeping up his martial ardour to that point at which he finds himself able, like a hardy veteran, to burst into tears on hearing of the coolness of the Prince Imperial at the sight of bloodshed. This is a pleasure to come; at present he weeps for his wife and the ruin which has fallen on his once happy household. If this country should ever become the theatre of war, many a small grocery establishment will, in like manner, be broken up. It is terrible to reflect how much misery will have to be endured under such circumstances, but there will be compensating influences at work which must not be forgotten. When the young grocer finds himself compelled to discontinue for a time the adulteration of articles of food, to drop the unfairly adjusted scales and gird on his sword, he leaps at one bound from a life of meanness to an atmosphere of glory. The yeoman, when he lays aside last year's satin waistcoat for a scarlet coat, is transformed in an instant from an inefficient "Nuisance authority" into a Sir Galahad or Sir Launcelot, more probably into the latter. "Thus out of evil cometh good," and rascals and fools find their purification in a "baptism of fire."

CONDITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

La Patrie, Aug. 11, sums up the various items of information which it has received from the seat of war in the following terms:—

"The general situation, without being brilliant, has greatly improved within the last four days. It is far from being desperate, and there is every reason to believe that before three or four days elapse, it will have changed very greatly to our advantage. The considerations enabling us to speak in this tone and to utter this opinion are—First, that if our troops, and still more our Generals, have been surprised at the outset by the novel method of warfare adopted by the Prussians, both one and the other have begun to recover from their first astonishment and to understand their adversary's tactics; besides, one knows that in France everything which relates to the art of war is quickly grasped by minds which open readily to all that bears on the noble pursuit of arms. Secondly, we have in fact, after making every proper allowance, lost little of our strength in the first two or three unhappy combats. Our losses have not perceptibly weakened us. The 1st Corps is the only one that has suffered greatly. The 2nd Corps, of its original strength, counts only 2,000 men, whether in killed, wounded, prisoners, *hors de combat*, or lost to the ranks in any way whatever. Thirdly, the concentration has been effected of the five Corps which have not hitherto fought, of the Guard, of the 2nd Corps, which has hardly been touched, and of the 1st Corps, which has been so tried; and these now present a mass animated by the most patriotic sentiments. Generals, officers, and soldiers especially wish at any price, at the cost of their lives even, to take a startling revenge. It has often been said that a French army, after the first moments of *furia*, is demoralized quickly and easily if it does not obtain the upper hand. It has been stated and believed that our troops had neither patience nor resignation. The two greatest wars undertaken by the armies of the Second Empire afford proof that the character of our troops has completely changed. The siege of Sebastopol showed them patient, resigned, and firm, as well as brave and unyielding to all moral weakness. The earliest events of the campaign just opened find them quite prepared to retrieve the failures that have occurred. . . . Our soldiers are admirable, the chiefs are well disposed, but it must be admitted the supreme direction has been at fault. The political and statistical departments—what one may call the intelligence departments—seem not to have had the means, or not to have understood how, to discharge its functions. We declared war in the most heedless fashion, like knights of the Middle Ages, persuaded that, once in the stirrup and with lance in rest, France was invincible. We were not prepared, and we believed that we were. We were convinced that Prussia was not ready, and she really was. We thought we knew the organization and the resources of our adversary, and we were deceived. He knew all that passed in our midst, and we knew nothing of what was going on with him. Far as we thought ourselves ahead of the foe, it was the foe that was in advance of us. . . . It is to be hoped that we shall understand now that, although it might be very chivalrous to leave our enemies free to take their own coarse, still it is not a prudent thing to do. We must make war seriously, or not at all."

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN PARIS.

THE *Soir*, which has hitherto ranked as a Government paper, contains paragraphs to-night (Aug. 8) breathing quite a revolutionary spirit. Apostrophising the Ministers, it exclaims—

"Ye men who cling to power, do not tire our patience. We have made you what you are, and we may unmake you. Is no one to augment the garrison of Paris, and you do not seem to understand that every armed soldier now in Paris, when he should be at the frontier, is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving the country, the country must save itself. Varus! what have you done with our legions?"

Again—

"Ministers, remember that the silence you have imposed upon the journals concealed none of our movements from the enemy, but only concealed your mistakes and those of your generals. And as to you, Deputies of the nation, we will forget your official origin if, forgetting yourselves, you assume the direction of the affairs of the country with a firm hand; and if, in a word, you inspire yourselves with the glorious traditions of the Committee of Public Safety."

M. Le Faure, a *rédacteur* of the *Soir*, just arrived from Forbach, says he witnessed the "almost entire destruction" of General Frossard's corps d'armée. He represents himself as the mouthpiece of 30,000 soldiers cut to pieces by the fault of their leaders, who, with their last breath, lamented that they fell uselessly. The universal cry of the army, he says, now is, "Give us a general in whom we can have confidence." Marshal Lebœuf, resigned to his dismissal from the position he has so unsuccessfully filled as head of the staff, asks, it is said, to have the command of a battery of mitrailleuses.

There is also a rumour, which I cannot credit, that the Emperor has come to St. Cloud *incog.* He had better not show himself in public. No description can give you more than a faint idea of the extreme rage with which the Parisians, and especially old officers, read in the official despatches such phrases as these:—"L'ennemi a dû poursuivre vivement la marche de Mac-mahon;" and "Metz se prépare à une vigoureuse défense." "Good God!" they say, "to what has the Empire reduced this once great nation! Only think that within three weeks after the commencement of the war, which was to have annexed the Rhine frontier and led us triumphantly to Berlin, our Emperor and General-in-Chief should congratulate the country on the fact that our best general, after being badly defeated in a pitched battle, was not very hotly pursued while running away, and that our great frontier fortress, which was to have been the basis of offensive operations has good hope of being able to put itself in a state of defence!" French nerves will not stand this kind of thing, and I look for most serious demonstrations against Imperialism.—*Daily News' Paris Letter*, Aug. 8.

FROM METZ.

METZ, AUGUST 7.

I TAKE up my pen for the third time within the last two days without the slightest hope that any of these letters will reach you. The post does not start now as usual; the telegraph does not accept a single word. No trustworthy news from anywhere, no bulletin, and the most disastrous rumours on all sides—that is all we have here. I have had many a heavy and excitable moment in my life, but I do not remember ever to have discovered how quickly the anguish and tormenting fears of other people could be communicated to myself, and act upon me so deeply and painfully as they have done since Thursday night. I started from England with the most unlimited hope of seeing the ultimate success of that nation with which I have just as many sympathies as I had antipathies for her enemy. Every line of your columns suggesting the possibility of a failure of the French seemed to me not only a mistake, but almost a personal offence. And at this moment I am not merely forced to confess that you were right in the greater part of what you have said concerning the chances of the combatants, but to confess my belief that—although all hope is by no means lost yet—the campaign can have only two issues, alike fatal. Either the French will be further and finally defeated, or the whole country, rising like one man, will give us a war whose miseries and duration will have a parallel only in the annals of the First Empire.

I shall probably have now to write to you daily, but let me say now how the events of the last two days appear to an eye anxious to find an explanation of a fact in the possibility of which it would never have believed. You know how long was the French line. From Sierck to Wissemburg, on the whole of the distance, four corps were scattered in thin detachments, all of them unaware on which point the attack might begin. Out of these troops a corps is to be deducted—that of Ladmirault (the 4th corps d'armée), which had the special duty of protecting the valley of the Moselle. Only three remained then—the 3rd corps de Bazaine, the 2nd of Frossard, and the 1st of Macmahon. The corps of the Imperial Guards, under Bourbaki, is not to be reckoned, as he was near Metz; while the 5th, of Failly, was at Nancy. The official bulletin has further shown that even the corps of Bazaine did not take part at Forbach. The whole of the Prussian forces had thus practically only two French corps to oppose them at the place selected for the attack. The results were only natural, and you know them already. Of Frossard's corps, one regiment (the 60th of the line, if I rightly remember) numbered after the battle of Forbach only about 100 soldiers and one officer; while two of Macmahon's Turcos, covered with blood all over their ragged dresses, were seen last night by a friend of mine at Nancy, rolling on the pavement of the railway station and crying aloud for their regiment, about whose fate no one seemed to know anything. To-day a third fight of the same sort is going on, and I hear already that Macmahon is pushed back to Saverne, and that of one of his cuirassier regiments only one-third remains. A fight of three days is going on along the whole line, and everywhere defeat is the only reward of our heroic troops. "La débacle est complet. Paris est en feu. L'Empereur a fils on ne sait où. Voilà ses voitures qui partent." Such was the speech of every one of the innumerable French journalists who, pale and distracted, ran up and down the streets of Metz. And why was there more reason of concealment for the people of attacked? What were the arrangements which made it possible that isolated divisions and brigades should be surrounded by two and three corps? No one is able to answer; not even the officers at headquarters, whence all the orders must have been issued. As a last post-mortem judgment of the citizens, with the young and rich bankers Goudchaux among its leaders, entered the courtyard of our hotel. They wanted General Coffinières to allow the organization of the citizens of Metz had been entrusted. They wished to form at once a body of National Guards. In a few minutes the mala police were agazed upon, and in about two hours I saw Goudchaux's shell-proof guns in all parts of the town. Leaving pictures of the rage of the Great Revolution were to be seen at every corner; and the only difference between now and then was, that the Guards had no red caps on them, and that one of the first points proclaimed by some of the leaders who addressed the crowd on leaving General Coffinières was that the National Guards "shall have a double pay, not only that one aim of defending the Fatherland."

In the Rue Serpenoise another sight was to be seen, while the National Guards were constituting themselves. Three Englishmen were brought under escort of a few soldiers and followed by a constantly increasing crowd through the whole town from the railway station to the guards' house, near the cathedral. They were the correspondent of one of the London papers, his son, and the artist of the *Illustrated London News*. They were all near the station, when an arrival of wounded was expected, and the artist was incautious enough to draw some sketches in his note-book. They were at once declared to be spies, and the military escort alone secured them from the violence of the mob. Of course the Grand Prévot was called upon, and Comte de St. Sauveur had once in his life to perform the part of a real Sauveur—of three Englishmen about to be cut to pieces by an exasperated mob, which by that time had filled the whole square in front of the guard-house.

Is there no hope at all of a return to common sense? Is there no prospect whatever of regaining the trifling pieces of French soil occupied by the enemy? Where are the four corps; since only those of Frossard and Macmahon are mentioned. A few more reasonable-looking persons begin to mix themselves with the crowd. We have 150,000 in the corps now concentrating themselves behind Forbach and St. Avold," explain they to people who have lost their heads. "Failly is joining Macmahon at Saverne. We have the whole corps of Canrobert at Châlons and three corps of Palikao at Lyons. Et la mobile donc, nous d'un petit bonhomme! There are 500,000 of them, while the Prussians have brought here on two points all the men they could muster in the whole of Germany." A man comes rushing from the Prefecture, "Il y a un bulletin! L'Empereur est au centre de la position." And the vociferating mass rushes to the Prefecture. One of the first men I see there reading the bulletins is the very same journalist who a couple of hours ago said to me, "Il a fils on ne sait où." "Well," said I to him, "it seems to be all right." "Oh! c'est un homme courageux, et—ce qui est plus encore—c'est un habile général. He did not wish to add the last—my impression is that it was from him to her. I returned from Crieff on the 8th. Mrs. Walker travelled in the same train, but got out at Falkirk. The next time I saw her was on the Thursday following, at Carlton Lodge. Mr. Walker requested me to intimate to her his desire that she should leave the house. I delivered the message, and she left that afternoon. Mr. Marshall and I visited Carlton Lodge one day in January last before these events took place. We were shown into the drawing-room, and after we had waited for some time Mrs. Walker came. Her husband was away from home at the time. I saw a brandy bottle, a tumbler, and a sodawater syphon on the table. There was some brandy and water in the tumbler. Mr. Marshall jocularly remarked, "Have you been having brandy and water, Mrs. Walker?" She replied, "No; but another gentleman called to-day." She was often in the habit of introducing Mr. Grant's name in conversation, and talking of him as a great romancer—the only great novel writer since Sir Walter Scott. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.—I have known Mrs. Walker since June or July 1867. I frequently visited at the house, and was kindly treated by her. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Grant. I have only met him twice. I knew his handwriting. I came to know it because I wrote a letter to him and got an answer to it. My letter to him was dated 3rd February—after Mr. Walker's discovery—and was as follows:—"Will you excuse me troubling you personally, but I cannot find out what I want in any copy of your book that I can see—I mean the 'Romance of War.' In the copy I had in Dundee in the year 1854 or 1855, there was a story narrated by old Dugald Cameron about the ghost of Rothiemurchus Forest, but in recent editions it is dropped out. Would you kindly let me know where I can find the edition containing the story, or where the story is to be found elsewhere?—Yours truly, W. G. Roy."

Were you very much interested in the "Romance of War?" (Laughter.) Well, it was a question I had often wished to ask, but my chief object was to get Grant's handwriting, and if it had not been for that I would not have written at that time. I got an answer which, so far as I know, was in his own handwriting. On Saturday the 5th, before I went to Crieff, I wrote a letter in imitation of his handwriting, signed it "Pet," and it was sent to her. It was a short note to keep her from wondering why no letters were coming from him. I went to Carlton Lodge about half past eleven o'clock on the 8th. She seemed suprised to see me at that hour, and asked if anything was wrong. I took out a telegram which bore to be from her husband at Crieff, asking me to come and see about his affairs, as he had got an accident, and to bring her along with me. I would have been very glad if the scheme had fallen through.

Could you not have broken down the scheme with a word of your mouth?—Certainly; but I was carrying out her husband's instructions as his agent. Mr. Fraser knew of the scheme. As we were going to the Haymarket Station we met Mr. Marshall, who thought the scheme a very absurd one, and we persuaded him to go with us.

Re-examined—Neither Mr. Walker nor I had ever any quarrel with Mr. Grant.

Mr. David Marshall, advocate, examined by Mr. Macdonald, deponed that he was well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Walker. On Monday the 7th February, while he was going out to Carlton Lodge he met Mr. Roy, who told him of the scheme prepared by Mr. Walker, and asked him to go to Crieff. Witness thought the whole affair very extraordinary, and at first refused to go, but Mr. Roy importuned him. At last he went to see Mr. Walker, who was said to be at the Haymarket, and then consented to accompany them as a friend in the interest of both parties. He told Mr. Roy he thought he had been rash in agreeing to Mr. Walker's proposal. When they got to Crieff, Mr. Roy left them for the hydropathic establishment. Mrs. Walker was very much excited, and some time afterwards Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Walker, and witness followed Mr. Roy. Mr. Marshall substantially corroborated Mr. Roy's evidence regarding what passed at the hydropathic establishment, and further deponed that some time after he went to bed, in the course of the morning, he heard a voice in the room saying, "Oh, my God!" He started in bed, and listened carefully, but as there was no movement he went to sleep again. He had on previous occasions slept in the same room with Mr. Roy, and had heard him talking in his sleep from the other bed. In the morning, witness was first awake, and on thinking over the thing, he began to wonder whether Mrs. Walker had not come in through the night and taken the letters. He suggested this to Mr. Roy, who searched his pockets, and found they were not there. In the morning Mrs. Walker was charged with having taken the letters. She neither admitted nor denied it, but seemed to think that by destroying the documents she had destroyed all evidence against herself, and was in rather a high mood. The door of the bed-room was not locked. He had seen Mrs. Walker and Mr. Grant pass on the street without taking notice of each other; and she had said, on seeing him, "There's that nasty beast, Grant." The reason she gave was that she had had a quarrel with Mrs. Grant about her sister.

Cross-examined—When I saw Mrs. Walker at Haymarket she was crying, and was very much excited. I thought she was very ill-treated but I had conflicting duties to consider, and I thought the proper course would be to go to Crieff and see what I could do there as a personal friend.

Mrs. Buchanan, keeper of the Post Office at Murrayfield, deponed—I acted as agent for the pursuer, Mr. Walker, in the beginning of this year. On Wednesday the 2nd February, he applied to me with respect to a discovery he had made regarding Mr. Grant. He told me he had found she had been sending advertisements to the *Scotsman*. I advised him to search the file of the paper, where he would probably find advertisements from the other party with whom she had been corresponding; and I said that by examining the manuscript, he would possibly detect the other party. I got a file of the *Scotsman*, searched through, and saw several advertisements for a month or so previously, which evidently were answers to advertisements from her. Before he came to me, Mr. Walker had got two of the manuscripts of his wife's advertisements in the *Scotsman* office. When I went, about ten or twelve manuscripts of advertisements were delivered up to me. What became of these? I lost them; they were taken from my pocket at Crieff. (Laughter.) The advertisements indicated that a correspondence had been carried on. I suggested that Mr. Walker should intercept the letters at the Post-office, open them, and see in whose handwriting they were. On Saturday the 5th Mr. Walker brought me a letter which he said he had intercepted. I read it, and took possession of it. On Sunday evening he handed me another, and on Monday he gave me a third. They were all in the same handwriting, which I believe to have been Mr. James Grant's. They were all lost in the hydropathic establishment at Crieff. (Laughter.) Being short, letter beginning "Monday morning," "My darling Janie," and signed "Pet," the envelope bearing "Mrs. William Walker, Carlton Lodge, Murrayfield," and the postmark "February 7, 1870," witness deponed—I saw that letter on Tuesday, 8th February, after I returned from Crieff. The envelop was not broken. The pursuer handed it to me, and I opened it in his presence. I went to Crieff on Monday the 7th, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, Mr. Hugh Fraser (Mrs. Walker's cousin), and Mr. David Marshall, advocate, whom I had persuaded to accompany me. I went first to a hotel and then to the hydropathic establishment kept by Dr. Meikle. This was done in pursuance of a plan which her husband had arranged in order to get her away from Edinburgh. I did not advise the adoption of this plan—on the contrary, I remonstrated very strongly against it. Her father was telegraphed for to meet us at Crieff. I left the rest of the party in the hotel, and went to the hydropathic establishment, to explain Mr. Walker's object. Mrs. Meikle had known Mrs. Walker previously. While I was at the hydropathic establishment I was told the others had arrived, and on going into a sitting-room found that Mr. Marshall had told Mrs. Walker the whole thing. She asked, "What is all this about?" I told her Mr. Walker had discovered her intrigue with James Grant, and had stopped her letters. She said, "I never wrote a letter to the man in my life." I replied, "There is little use of denying it, for I have some of the letters, and I have the manuscript of your advertisements in the *Scotsman*." She seemed surprised, and asked to be allowed to read them. She did read them, and then she confessed the letters were for her. She confessed her love for Grant—said he loved her to distraction, and she loved him—and added that her husband was to blame, because he had not shown her kindness for two years. I retained possession of the documents. I had brought with me a deed of separation signed by Mr. Walker, and it was then given to her father when he came. Mrs. Marshall and I slept that night in a double-bedded room. The documents were safe in my pocket when I went to bed about half-past two in the morning. Mrs. Walker sat up till then. She persisted in walking about the corridor, and in coming into our room and talking with us. She asked to see the letters again and again. In the morning when I awakened, about half-past seven o'clock, neither letters nor advertisements were in my pocket. I questioned Mrs. Walker as to their disappearance. She said she had never seen them, and asked why I blamed her about them. She persisted in her denial, but from her manner I saw that her denial was not correct. I have never seen the documents since, powerless, be certain as to the contents of each of the letters, but I can speak to a great many expressions in one or other of them. They did not bear any date, but began "Tuesday morning," and so on. They all commenced "My darling Janie," or "My dearest Janie," and concluded with "Fondest and truest love," &c. One expression was, "For the present we are powerless, powerless, dearest Janie." Another was that he dreaded separation on account of her health. "A certain separation was bad, but an uncertain separation was very dreadful." Another was, that he had seen her from Sir James Simpson's window, and his heart had been in his mouth. Another was that he had seen her in the carriage like "Little Red Riding Hood. Another was, that the morning's post had brought them a long gift of mangoes, and he was going to go away to Italy. Among the endearments there was the manuscript of one that had not been inserted. It was in Mrs. Walker's handwriting, and was in the third person, and said somethings to the effect that he never came to his darling till her eyes were closed in slumber. (Laughter.) Another had been sent back on the Continent of Europe, America, &c.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Lahore.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.		Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/01 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/01 3/4 "
3	do.	1/01 3/8 "
2	do.	1/01 1/2 "
1	do.	1/01 7/16 "
On demand		1/01 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/01 3/8 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/01 3/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balance of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.
2 sets of best Kersey livery clothings.

Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new Bicycles.

And also,

A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.
A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.
A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.
A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

Also,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shafts.
1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

1 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kemyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES.

17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

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Agents at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.
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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Office in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies especially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the client of from 30 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBR